

# Annual Report

OF THE

*Medical Officer  
of Health  
and  
Chief Public  
Health Inspector*

1972

I



**BOROUGH OF  
DUKINFIELD**





BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1972



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BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD  
HEALTH AND CLEANSING COMMITTEE

MAY 1972

Chairman: Alderman H. Johnson

Deputy Chairman: Alderman J. Cook

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor J. White)

Alderman R.E.J.Denyer	Councillor R. Lewis
Alderman R. Howarth	Councillor T. Luke
Alderman R. Kirk	Councillor G. Newton
Alderman E. Ollerenshaw	Councillor D. Oakden
	Councillor F. Richardson
Councillor W.Birtwistle	Councillor D. Robertson
Councillor Mrs. A.Denyer	Councillor E. Shaw
Councillor M.F.Flint	Councillor S. Sidebottom
Councillor J.A.Gow	Councillor L. Smart
Councillor J.D.Hall	Councillor A. Stelfox
Councillor G. Hatton	Councillor T. E. Stevens

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:

Alexander Handley, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND DEPUTY CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:

Raymond Wade, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.C.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

M.Nelson, M.A.P.H.I. resigned 9.4.72

G.E.Pratt M.A.P.H.I. appointed 1.9.72

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

R.A.Lawton

SENIOR CLERK:

Miss E. Heaton

CLERK/TYPIST:

Miss E.A.Crowther



Public Health Department,  
Town Hall, DUKINFIELD

To the Mayor, Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I wish to present to you my twentyfifth annual report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1972.

This could well be my last annual report to you in its present form as, on April 1st 1974, you will have ceased to be a borough and by that time I shall not have available all the statistics necessary for an intelligent commentary. In addition, we shall be so occupied with re-organisation of both Local Government and the National Health Service that your Chief Public Health Inspector and myself, not to mention your public health staff, may barely have the time or opportunity to present to you anything but the essential statistical details of the work of 1973. This is a great pity, as I had hoped to have had the opportunity of compiling a report worthy of the work you have carried out in this field through your officers over the years. Suffice it to say that, as a result of our combined efforts, a great deal has been achieved in raising the housing standards of the town's inhabitants, in improving the air they breathe and the water they drink, in prolonging life, reducing infantile and maternal mortality and in controlling such decimators of mankind as smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, typhoid and poliomyelitis, as well as the less frightening fevers such as whooping cough and scarlet fever. Since you were formed in 1895 the expectation of life has improved considerably and this in no small way reflects your own efforts in applying new scientific knowledge in such a way as to help your fellow townsmen, both at home and at work.

May I say how much I have appreciated being associated with you as your Medical Officer of Health over the past 25 years and express some regret at having to end this association in March 1974. I would like to thank the Chairman and his predecessors and members of this and previous committees for their help and encouragement this year and in previous years.

Finally, I would like to thank the staff for their loyal support. It is probably wrong to name individuals but Miss E. Heaton has been a tower of strength to me since 1948 and has served myself, the Public Health Inspectors and the Health Committee with a conscientious devotion to duty which has helped to create a department which has achieved so much over the years. I would also like to express gratitude to the Public Health Inspectors, past and present, particularly Mr. Handley, for their co-operation and generous help and express the hope that this teamwork continues through collaboration in spite of the splitting of the department in 1974.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. HOLME

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame which forms its northern and western boundary. The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end rises to a height of 700 feet.

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Improvement of housing conditions still plays a large role in the work of the department and the following areas were represented during the year.

Birch Lane No. 1    ..    ..        7 houses  
 Birch Lane/Meadow Lane .    22 houses.

The number of International Certificates of Vaccination stamped by us was as follows:-

	<u>Emigrating</u>	<u>Holiday</u>	<u>Other Reasons</u>	<u>Total</u>
Australia & N.Zealand	13	8	1	22
Canada	6	9	1	16
West Africa	5			5
South Africa	9	7		16
Zambia		1		1
Rhodesia		1		1
Zaire			2	2
North Africa and Mediterranean area		64	3	67
United States		3	7	10
Germany		1		1
Korea			2	2
Hong Kong			4	4
Persian Gulf			1	1
Seychelles		1		1
Barbados		1		1
Pakistan and Bangladesh		2	2	4
			TOTAL:	<u>154</u>

VITAL STATISTICS

Population, 1961 Census.....	17,316
Population, 1972 (Registrar General's estimate).....	18,190
Area in Acres.....	1,725
Rateable Value (Year ended 31st March 1972).....	£636,754
Rate Poundage (Year ended 31st March 1972).....	94½p
Number of deaths.....	269
Crude Death Rate per thousand population.....	14.8
Adjusted Death Rate per thousand population.....	14.7
Number of Live Births.....	262
Crude Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	14.4
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	14.4
Number of still births.....	4
Still Birth Rate per thousand live and still births.....	15
Number of infant deaths.....	5
Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births.....	19
Legitimate infant deaths.....	5
Legitimate Infant Death Rate per thousand legitimate live births.....	20
Illegitimate infant deaths.....	NIL
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per thousand illegitimate live births.....	NIL
Neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks).....	4
Neo-natal Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births.....	15
Early neo-natal deaths (under 1 week).....	3
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week).....	7
Perinatal Mortality Rate per thousand live & still births.....	26
Illegitimate live births.....	16
Illegitimate Live Birth Rate (% of total live births).....	6
Number of maternal deaths.....	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per thousand related live & still births.....	NIL
Comparability factor - Deaths.....	0.99
Comparability factor - Births.....	1.00

TABLE I

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY  
DURING THE YEAR 1972

---

	England and Wales	DUKINFIELD
<u>Live Birth Rate</u> per thousand population	14.8	14.4
<u>Infant Death Rate</u> per thousand related live births	17.0	19.0
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> per thousand related live and still births	12.0	15.0
<u>Death Rate</u> (all causes) per thousand population	12.1	14.7
<u>Neo-natal I.L. Rate</u> per thousand related live births	12.0	15.0

BIRTHS

There was a considerable fall in the number of births, to 266 from 330 in 1971. Of these 16 were illegitimate births, representing 6% of all births, a reduction from the 8% in 1971.

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES  
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD 1931 - 1972

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thousand live births
1931- 1935	13.0	14.5	81.2
1936- 1940	13.8	14.4	57.7
1941- 1945	13.9	17.5	53.7
1946- 1950	13.7	17.2	41.2
1951- 1955	13.1	13.4	27.5
1956- 1960	15.2	13.1	19.5
1961- 1965	16.1	16.9	19.2
1966- 1970	15.5	16.9	34.6
1971	14.9	20.2	18
1972	14.7	14.4	19

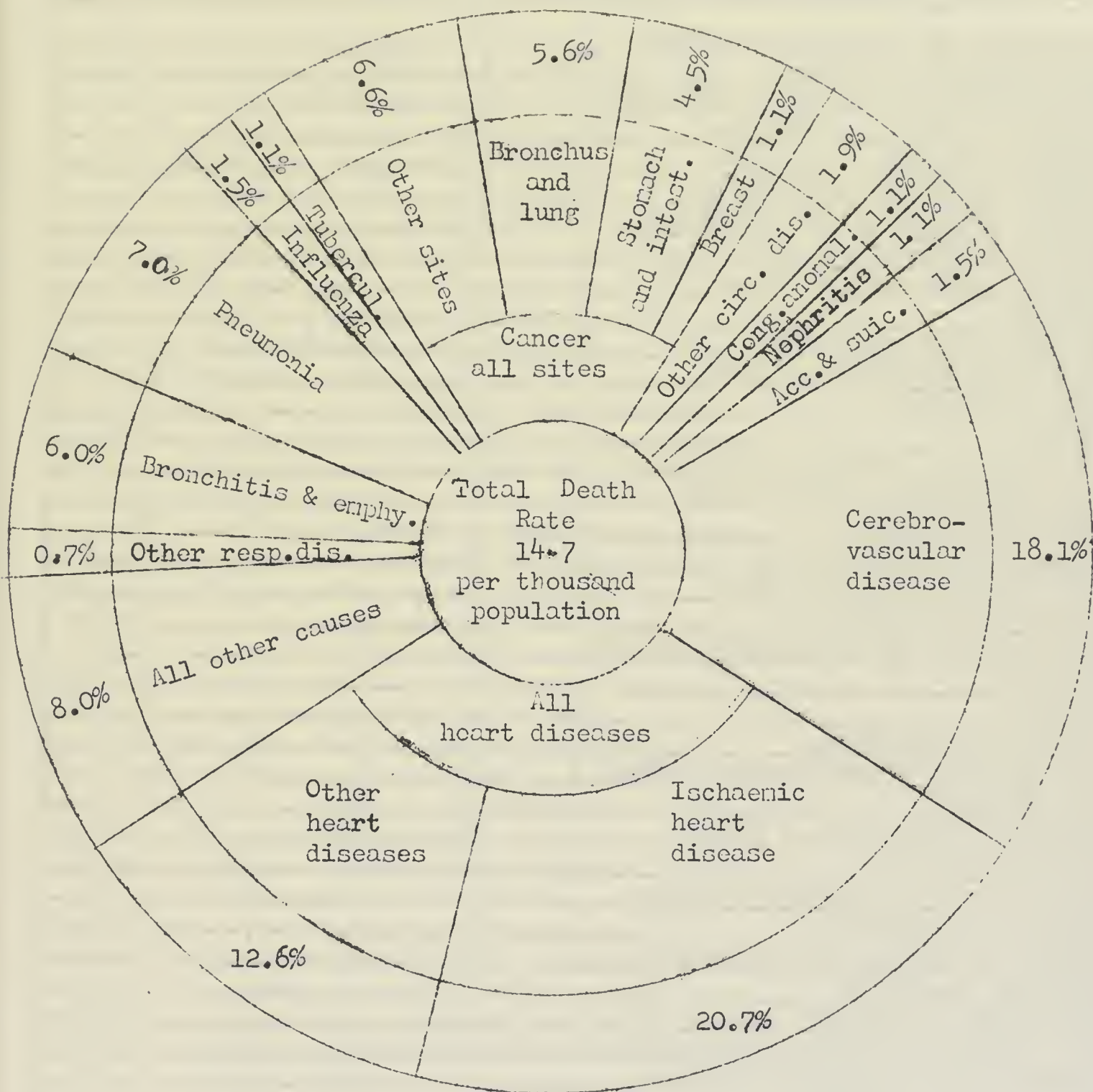
TABLE III  
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR  
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at Death	Sex
Prematurity; respiratory distress syndrome	5 hours	F
Prematurity; respiratory distress syndrome; talipes bilateral	18 hours	M
Respiratory distress syndrome; prematurity	2 days	M
Meningomyelocele; hydrocephaly	1 week	M
Bronchopneumonia; ventricular septal defect; Downs syndrome	5 months	M

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infantile mortality was to all intents the same as in 1971 - 5 were recorded from fewer births than the previous year. In each of these cases there was present either a congenital defect or the infant was born prematurely.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES  
(Percentage of total deaths)



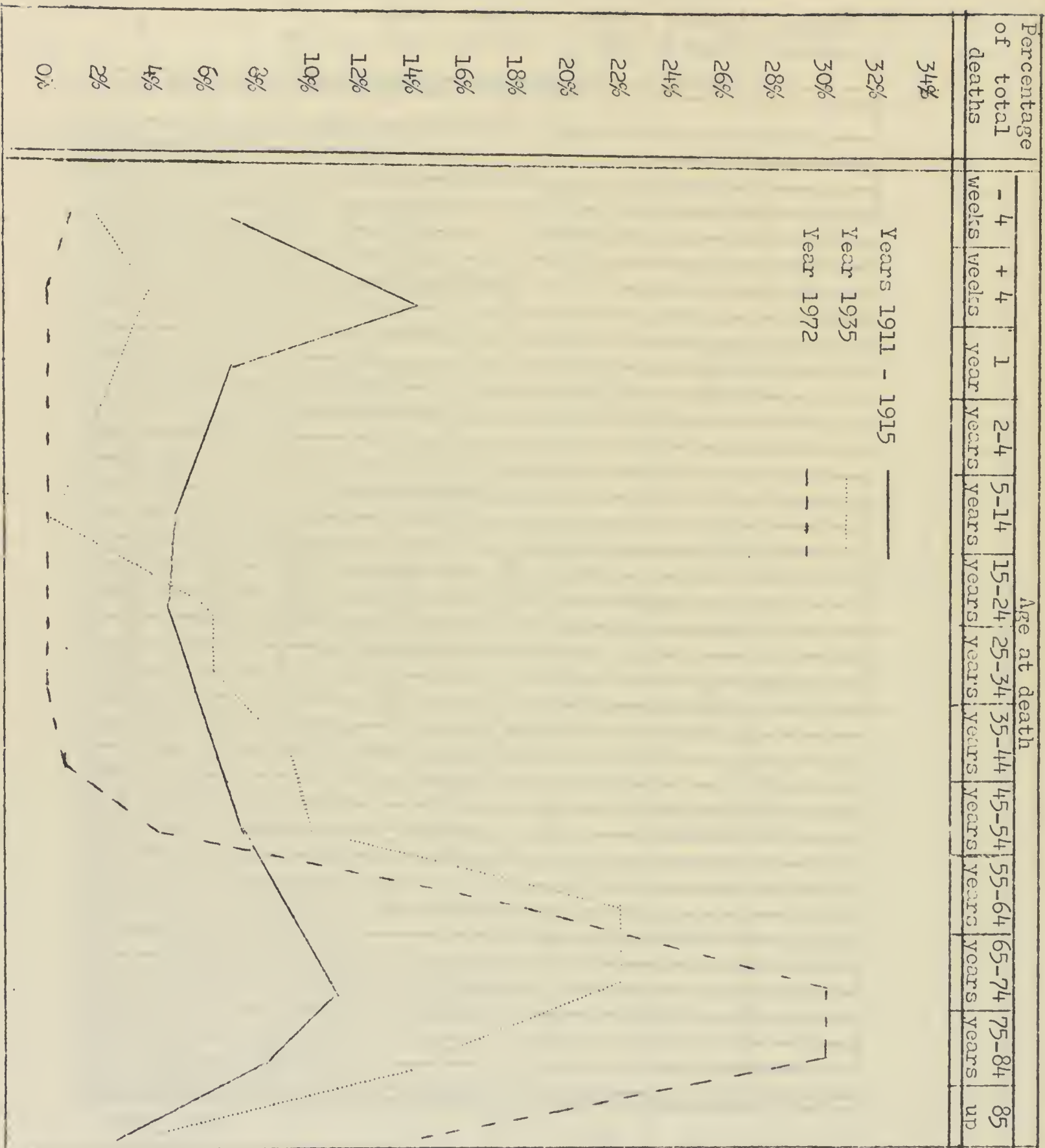
The number of deaths at 269 was higher than last year when 243 were recorded. Of these 269, 138 were male and 131 were female and the rate of 14.7 per thousand population is almost identical with the 14.9 of 1971. Heart disease claimed 84 victims of which 56 suffered from coronary thrombosis. Forty-eight patients died from cancer to which cancer of the lung contributed 15 cases.

TABLE IV  
CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

	Under 4 weeks	4 wks. and under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15-24 years
Tuberculosis of respiratory system					
Syphilis and its sequelae					
Other infective & parasitic diseases			1		
Malignant neoplasm, esophagus					
Malignant neoplasm, stomach					
Malignant neoplasm, intestine					
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus					
Malignant neoplasm, breast					
Malignant neoplasm, prostate					
Leukaemia					1
Other malignant neoplasms			1		
Benign & unspecified neoplasms					
Diabetes Mellitus					
Anaemias					
Other diseases of nervous system					
Chronic rheumatic heart disease					
Hypertensive disease					
Ischaemic heart disease					
Other forms of heart disease					
Cerebrovascular disease					
Other diseases of circulatory system					
Influenza					
Pneumonia					
Bronchitis & emphysema					
Other diseases of respiratory system					
Peptic ulcer					
Intestinal obstruction & hernia					
Cirrhosis of liver					
Other diseases of digestive system					
Nephritis & nephrosis					
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system					
Congenital anomalies	1	1			
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	1				
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2				
Symptoms & ill defined conditions					
Motor vehicle accidents			1		
All other accidents					
Suicide & self-inflicted injuries					
TOTAL	4	1	3		1

TABLE IV  
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years up	M	F
			2		1	3	
				1		1	
							1
				1	1		2
		1	1	5	1	5	3
				3	1	2	2
		2	2	9	2	10	5
			2	1			3
					1	1	
			1			1	1
	1	1	3	4	3	8	5
		1					1
					2	1	1
					1		1
				1	1		2
1						1	
				3	3	5	1
	1	4	19	13	19	33	23
			3	8	17	13	15
			5	16	28	21	28
				1	4	3	2
				2	2		4
	2		1	4	12	7	12
			2	6	8	11	5
			1		1		2
			1			1	
					1		1
					1		1
		1		1			2
			3			2	1
				1	1		2
			1			3	
						1	
						1	1
					4	2	2
				1		1	1
					1		1
					1	1	
1	4	10	47	81	117	138	131



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total of notified infectious fevers was 146 and of these, 134 were cases of measles. The incidence of whooping cough was nil in 1972.

TABLE V

Year	Whooping Cough
	Number of cases notified
1950	216
1951	8
1952	53
1953	111
1954	50
1955	8
1956	31
1957	12
1958	20
1959	-
1960	13
1961	4
1962	2
1963	1
1964	2
1965	3
1966	9
1967	41
1968	14
1969	3
1970	7
1971	17
1972	-

TABLE VI  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

AGE	Infectious Hepatitis	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever & Scarlatina	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Sonne Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	TOTAL
Under 1 year							4										4
1 and 2 years	1						37										38
3 and 4 years	1			1			36										38
5 - 9 years							47								1		48
10-14 years	1						7				1						9
15-24 years	1						1										2
25-44 years							2			2			1				5
45-64 years																	
65 years up	2																2
TOTAL	6	-	-	1	-	-	134	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	146

TUBERCULOSISTABLE VIINOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	-
1954	14	3	4	-
1955	15	2	-	1
1956	10	2	-	1
1957	22	1	1	-
1958	15	1	2	-
1959	9	-	2	-
1960	3	1	2	-
1961	10	4	1	1
1962	22	2	2	-
1963	-	-	1	-
1964	9	1	3	-
1965	15	1	-	-
1966	10	-	1	-
1967	7	1	-	-
1968	4	-	1	-
1969	3	1	1	-
1970	9	-	1	-
1971	3	-	1	-
1972	2	3	1	-

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE YEAR  
WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	Houses and two bedroom flats	Bedsitters, one bedroom flats and bungalows	Warden supervised accommodation	Total
Transfers	32	19	6	57
Relief of overcrowding	3	1	-	4
Medical reasons	3	6	6	15
Clearance, Closing, Demolition and Compulsory Purchase Orders	61	47	7	115
Young married couples and lodgers	27	2		29
Mutual exchange	24	7		31
Staff	5			5
TOTAL	155	82	19	256

SLUM CLEARANCETABLE IX

Year of representation	Number of houses represented as unfit		Fit houses included in C.P.Os.
	Individually	In Clearance Areas	
1955 - 1958	265	-	-
1959	21	63	-
1960	36	60	-
1961	28	70	8
1962	37	78	-
1963	105	152	7
1964	97	93	28
1965	25	55	2
1966	74	96	19
1967	16	219	43
1968	10	102	1
1969	6	111	14
1970	2	70	-
1971	8	211	10
1972	2	34	1
Total	732	1414	133

TABLE XFUTURE INSPECTION PROGRAMMESUBSTANDARD HOUSES NOT SUITABLE FOR IMPROVEMENT

Proposed year of inspection	No. of houses for inspection
1973	120
1974	90
1975	87
1976	103
1977	62
TOTAL	462

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATIONHouses in Clearance Areas - Confirmed Orders

Title of Clearance Area(s)	Unfit houses represented to Health Committee	C.O. or C.P.O. declared	Number of unfit houses in area	Number of fit houses in CPO	Date of Ministry's confirmation
Dain St/Oxford Rd.No.1	21. 4.59	4. 5.59	9	-	13.12.59
George St/Peel St.	29. 9.59	12.10.59	54	-	17. 8.60
George/Wellington St.	26. 1.60	8. 2.60	60	-	22.12.60
Queen St/Wharf St.	31. 1.61	13. 2.61	56	0	11.10.62
Old Hall St.	26. 9.61	13.11.61	14	-	5. 9.62
Ogden Square No.1	27. 2.62	7. 5.62	2	-	20. 5.63
Astley St. No.1	25. 9.62	11. 2.63	24	-	25.11.63
Globe Square	25. 9.62	11. 2.63	0	-	25.11.63
Astley St. No.2	31.10.62	11. 2.63	44	-	9. 4.64
Oxford Rd. Nos.2,3,4	28. 5.63	12. 8.63	85	1	10. 9.64
Hall Green Nos.1 & 2	1.10.63	13. 1.64	41	6	27. 8.64
Gaskell/Palmer St.	1.10.63	13. 1.64	14	-	26. 8.64
Crescent Rd.No.1	1.10.63	30. 3.65	12	-	10. 9.65
Peel/Taylor/Astley/ ) Pleasant/Shaw Street )	21. 6.64	12.10.64	93	28	5.10.65
King St/Wharf St.	26.10.65	7.10.68	12	2	3. 2.69
Park Road No.1	26.10.65	27. 6.66	31	-	15. 2.67
King St. No.1	26.10.65	27. 6.66	12	-	4. 5.67
King St. No.2	27. 6.66	27. 6.66	3	-	5. 5.67
Oxford Rd. Nos.5,6,7	30. 8.66	10.10.66	93	19	27. 3.68
Oxford Rd.No.8	20. 3.67	15. 7.68	8	-	29. 8.68
Parliament St. ) Foundry/Princess St. ) Foundry St.No.1 ) Princess St. )	20. 3.67	30.12.68	70	-	7.11.69
Cheetham Hill Rd.No.1	26. 6.67	26. 8.68	6	-	13. 3.69
Town Lane Nos.1-15	31. 7.67	13.11.67	135	43	April 69
Birch Lane Nos. 1 & 2 ) Meadow Lane No.3 )	29. 4.68	30.12.68	12	-	7.11.69
Oxford Road No.9	29. 4.68	13.11.68	4	-	17.12.68
Town Lane No.16	29. 4.68	30.12.68	5	1	7.11.69
Meadow Lane Nos.1 & 2	29. 4.68	7.10.68	27	-	6. 3.69
Railway View/Wood St.	29. 7.68	18.11.68	29	-	25. 3.69
Park Rd/Grove Street	9. 9.68	30.12.68	22	-	7.11.69

TABLE XI (Contd.)

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATIONHouses in Clearance Areas - Confirmed Orders

Title of Clearance Area(s)	Unfit houses represented to Health Committee	C.O. or C.P.O. declared	Number of unfit houses in area	Number of fit houses in CPO	Date of Ministry's confirmation
Alley St. No.3	24. 6.68	24. 3.69	3	-	20. 8.69
Church St. No.1	9. 6.69	11. 8.69	4	-	26.11.69
Park Road No.1	9. 6.69	22.12.69	12	-	13. 2.70
Park Road No.2	9. 6.69	22.12.69	10	-	16. 6.70
Park Road No.3	8. 9.69	16. 3.70	7	-	20. 4.70
Crescent Rd.No.1 )	24. 2.69 )	27. 4.70	48	14	14.12.70
Crescent Rd.No.3 )	9. 6.69 )				
Milpas St. )	9. 6.69 )				
Elverside No.1 )	9. 6.69 )				
Crescent Rd.No.2	9. 6.69	16. 3.70	12	-	1. 5.70
Crescent Rd.No.4	21. 7.69	16. 3.70	10	-	1. 5.70
Warf St/St.Mark St.	8. 9.69	16. 3.70	8	-	1. 5.70
Charles St.Nos.1 & 2	13. 7.70	9.11.70	19	-	16. 3.71
Old Road No.1	7. 9.70	21.12.70	3	-	14. 4.71
Crescent Rd. No.1	7. 9.70	1. 2.71	2	-	13. 4.71
Crescent Rd. No.2	7. 9.70	15. 3.71	6	1	15. 6.71
Crescent Rd. No.3	7. 9.70	21.12.71	3	-	13. 4.71
Atley St. No.4	8. 9.69	1. 2.71	9	- )	13. 4.71
Church St. No.2	13. 7.70	1. 2.71	6	- )	
Park Lane	30.11.70	-	2	-	Purchased
Old Rd. No.2	30.11.70	20. 9.71	10	-	7. 3.72
Old Rd. No.3	30.11.70	23. 8.71	3	-	16.12.71
Old Rd. No.4	30.11.70	-	2	-	Purchased
Gunswick St.No.1	22. 2.71	26. 4.71	7	-	29. 6.71
County St./Mary St. )	14. 6.71 )	17. 1.72	50 )	10	26. 9.72
Gunswick St. No.2 )	14. 6.71 )		76 )		
Combermere St. )	14. 6.71 )		45 )		
Mary St. )	14. 6.71 )		9 )		
Market Avenue )	14. 6.71 )		18 )		
King St. )	5. 7.71 )		6 )		
Church Lane No.1	10. 4.72 )	29. 8.72	12 )	1	-
Church L/Meadow Lane	10. 4.72 )		22 )		

WATER SUPPLIES

I am indebted to Mr. H.W.Elton, Engineer and Manager of the West Pennine Water Board for the following report on the quantity and quality of the Borough water supply during 1972.

" The three supplies are derived from moorland reservoirs with occasional addition of borehole water to the raw water before treatment.

The quality and quantity have both been satisfactory.

Plumbosolvency - the pH is raised by the addition of Sodium Carbonate or Hydrated Lime to prevent action on lead pipes. Forty samples were taken and all were satisfactory.

No form of contamination has occurred.

Bacteriological examination of piped supplies

<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Sample Taken</u>		
	<u>Brushes</u>	<u>Swineshaw</u>	<u>Yeoman Hey</u>
Raw or partial treatment	65	70	119
Final water from plants			
Satisfactory	110	83	175
Unsatisfactory	6	1	7
Samples taken in Borough			
Satisfactory	49	60	142
Unsatisfactory	0	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Bacteriological samples	230	215	447
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Chemical examination of piped supplies

Raw or partial treatment	65	73	124
Final water at plants	122	112	187
District samples	53	60	149
Plumbosolvency			
Satisfactory	14	10	16
Unsatisfactory	0	0	0
Radioactivity	1	1	3
Fluoride	5	4	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Chemical samples	260	260	485
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS  
OF THE BOROUGH'S WATER SUPPLY

Average analysis 1.1.72 to 31.12.72	Brushes (ppm)	Swineshaw (ppm)	Yeoman Hey (ppm)
pH .. .. .	8.8	8.5	8.0
Colour in ppm Pt. .. .. .	2.6	1.8	5.8
Turbidity in ppm SiO <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	0.5	0.3	0.9
Electrical conductivity micromhos/cc	117	142	158
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. .. .	12	22	13
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. .. .	34	19	48
Chloride as Chlorion .. .. .	11	9	16
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub> .. .. .	24	22	24
Nitrite as N <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	0.003	0.009	0.003
Nitrate as N <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	0.57	0.67	0.92
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	0.24	0.30	0.07
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	0.02	0.03	0.04
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. of 27°C .. .. .	0.09	0.28	0.31
Chlorine as Cl <sub>2</sub> Free .. .. .	0.18	0.16	0.16
Total .. .. .	0.5	0.40	0.37
Lead as Pb .. .. .	0.02	0.02	0.02
Aluminium as Al .. .. .	0.19	0.07	0.15
Iron as Fe .. .. .	0.08	0.03	0.07
Manganese as Mn .. .. .	0.09	0.09	0.13
Calcium as Ca .. .. .	6.7	2.0	11
Magnesium as Mn .. .. .	2.8	2.4	4.9
Fluoride as F .. .. .	0.21	0.23	0.20
Sodium as Na .. .. .	9.0	17	6.9
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	8.1	7.4	7.6

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

No samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis during the year.

MILK SAMPLES

The County Medical Officer continues to arrange for the frequent testing of milk samples in this area and the results, which are forwarded to me, are summarised in Tables XII (a) and XII (b).

At the end of 1972, there was 1 dairy herd in Dukinfield from which approximately 55 gallons of raw milk were retailed daily.

TABLE XII (a)

Type of milk	Number taken	Satisfactory	Failed
Untreated farm bottled	19	17	2 void
Ultra heat treated	3	3	-
Pasteurised Homogenised	11	11	-
Pasteurised	33	32	1 void
Sterilised	20	20	-
Pasteurised C.I.	6	6	-

TABLE XII (b)

Brucella	Total submitted	Number Brucella positive
Bulk samples	-	-
Dealer samples (herd samples)	11	-
Individual cow samples	-	-

### SEWERAGE

I am indebted to Mr. W. Hadfield, Manager, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewage Works for the following report, dated January 1973.

"The Board has awarded a contract for the construction of a new treatment works on the existing site, to Messrs. Kenmac Construction Ltd. in the sum of £2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Approval of the Department of the Environment has been granted. Work will commence in January 1973, extending over 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  years. It is expected that on completion of the contract, the sewage disposal facilities of the district will be adequate."

I am indebted to Mr. F.A.Fox, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for the following report, dated May 1973.

"The Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Allott and Lomax recently recommended that serious consideration be given to the preparation of a scheme for the replacement of the various overloaded sewers by ones of greater capacity and that at the same time the opportunity be taken of improving the design of any storm water overflows in order that pollution of the River Tame be reduced to a minimum.

As a preliminary to this procedure the Council have authorised me, in conjunction with the Consultants, to arrange for a television survey to be made of certain sewers to check on structural soundness. When the resulting report has been received, the question of an overall scheme will be again considered by the Council."

### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

I am indebted to the Baths Manager, Mr. D. Shaw, for supplying me with the following report.

"The swimming pool was opened in April 1965. The temperature of the pool is maintained at 84°F during the winter, during the summer it is lowered to between 78°F and 80°F. The capacity of the pool is 142,000 gallons of water and the whole contents are treated every 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Breakpoint chlorination is maintained to give a very high standard of sterilisation. Total free chlorine is kept within 1.0 to 1.5 ppm, pH 7.8 to 8.0 and total alkalinity to 180 to 200 ppm."

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

During the year, I have examined 30 employees to ascertain their fitness for the purposes of superannuation or sickness pay schemes. Twentyseven reached the required standard.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1972 will be found in a later section of this report.

Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
DUKINFIELD.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Cleansing Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my penultimate report on the environmental control work of the Health and Cleansing Department.

Progress has continued in all branches of the work. In Clean Air, the virtual completion of the Armadale and Tame Valley Smoke Control areas has resulted in approximately 68.5% of the domestic premises in the borough being converted to burn smokeless fuel, resulting in cleaner air, more sunshine, less fog and more variety in the vegetation in the area.

Slum clearance, whilst down in numbers on last year, has continued. When we started slum clearance in earnest in 1952, the greatest percentage of houses in the town had been built during the Industrial Revolution. Since 1954, we have removed over 34% of this housing legacy and our efforts have resulted in a changed appearance in the town. I feel real progress has been made in this matter.

Bad drainage in new property still continues to be a problem, resulting in flooding, smells and rodent infestations. I feel more attention should be paid to the installation of drains in new properties in the town.

It is pleasant to note that, at the time of writing this report, there are now no waste water closets in the town.

The progress made in improving the environment of the town would not have been possible without the able assistance and help which I have received from all the members of the Health and Cleansing Department, who have worked wholeheartedly to improve conditions in the town. I am also mindful of the assistance received from other departments involved in various aspects of our work and for all the encouragement I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health and Cleansing Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. HANDLEY

VISITS AND INSPECTIONSPublic Health

Swimming baths .. .. .	7
Aged persons .. .. .	6
Water supply .. .. .	12
Drainage .. .. .	258
Public conveniences .. .. .	43
Plans - inspection of sites .. .. .	2
Stables and piggeries .. .. .	5
Miscellaneous sanitary visits .. .. .	83
Pigeon infestations .. .. .	7
Insect infestations .. .. .	42
Offensive trades .. .. .	1
Shops Act .. .. .	8
Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts .. .. .	108
Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders .. .. .	4
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act .. .. .	174
Noise Abatement Act .. .. .	21
Factories Acts - factories with power .. .. .	19
factories without power .. .. .	-
outworkers .. .. .	20
workplaces .. .. .	1
bakehouses .. .. .	2
Clean Air Act - smoke observations .. .. .	7
visits for Smoke Control Areas .. .. .	2517
miscellaneous visits .. .. .	609
Caravan sites and Control of Development Act .. .. .	4
Cheshire County Council Act - hairdressers and barbers .. .. .	8

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

General inspections and visits .. .. .	33
Refuse Disposal and collection .. .. .	213
Abandoned vehicles.. .. .	154
Accumulations .. .. .	66
Unauthorised tipping .. .. .	21

Infectious Diseases

Visits and enquiries . . . . .	65
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VISITS AND INSPECTIONS (Contd.)Housing

Public Health Act: primary visits .. .. .	84
Public Health Act: re-inspections .. .. .	176
Public Health Act: "no access" .. .. .	47
Public Health Act: verminous and dirty premises: primary visits	9
Public Health Act: verminous and dirty premises: re-inspections	5
Housing Act: primary visits .. .. .	94
Housing Act: re-inspections .. .. .	18
Housing Act: "no access" .. .. .	46
Housing Act: overcrowding .. .. .	5
Housing Survey .. .. .	17
Miscellaneous housing visits .. .. .	101
Demolition sites .. .. .	259
Houses in multiple occupation .. .. .	1
Qualification certificates .. .. .	62
Improvements .. .. .	158

Meat and Food Inspections.

Visits to slaughterhouses .. .. .	566
Butchers .. .. .	4
School Canteens .. .. .	19
Other Canteens .. .. .	2
Restaurants, snack bars .. .. .	1
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	4
Milk distributors . .. .	2
Grocers .. .. .	8
Confectioners . .. .	13
Fishmongers. .. .. .	3
Ice Cream Premises.. .. .	1
Licensed Premises .. .. .	42
Sweet shops .. .. .	1
Delivery vehicles . .. .	6
Unsound food .. .. .	4
Water sampling .. .. .	6
Miscellaneous food visits .. .. .	3
Food warehouses .. .. .	6

Total visits:

6,293

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1a.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	192
1b.	Number of re-inspections made for this purposes .....	227
2.	Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	99
3a.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation:	
	(i) individually unfit .....	2
	(ii) in represented clearance areas .....	34
3b.	Number of unfit dwellinghouses demolished .....	99
4.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers .....	1
5.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of informal notices .....	29
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices .....	54

## NUISANCES

Complaints about housing defects have decreased slightly during the year. One would think that, with the demolition of the older houses in the town, the complaints would cease altogether but the tenant of the better class rented house is now often the complainant. Also, owner occupiers often come for advice in dealing with defects and nuisances. Some of the main types of defects complained of are listed below, the defects change little from year to year.

Ninetynine informal and 67 formal notices were served in respect of these defects. Court action was necessary in one case.

Sewers, main drains .. .. .	2
Gullies, waste pipes and drains .. ..	18
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes . ..	5
W.C. - water supply .. .. .	6
W.C. - walls, doors and roofs .. ..	3
W.C. - pedestals and cisterns .. ..	2
Walls (internal and external) .. ..	15
Roofs .. .. .	15
Ceilings . .. .	3
Floors and stairs .. .. .	2
Windows and doors .. .. .	12
Water supply .. .. .	2
Flues, chimney stacks .. .. .	1
Yard surfaces, walls and gates .. ..	3
Fireplace .. .. .	1

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

During the year, only minor complaints about noise have arisen. One emanating from a factory outside the Borough, was dealt with jointly by that authority and ourselves, and the noise reduced.

The main noise complaint is from a factory where workpeople have the factory doors open at night whilst work is proceeding, despite notices which are displayed by the management, stating the doors are to be kept closed.

One complaint very quickly dealt with was at one of the Clubs in the town. The amplifiers were too loud when there was a 'group' playing and this gave cause for complaint from local residents. After a meeting with the Club Committee, work necessary to soundproof the building was outlined. When this work had been done, no further complaints were received.

Four notices were served and 8 notices were complied with.

### SLUM CLEARANCE

The Council's programme for the removal of sub-standard houses by slum clearance procedure has continued. Thirtysix houses were reported as unfit for human habitation and were dealt with as clearance areas. Two properties were dealt with as individual unfit houses.

The Council has the distinction of having removed 34% of the 1954 housing stock, the highest figure for this work in the Greater Manchester Area. These houses were unfit according to the standards of unfitness laid down in section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957. It is pleasant to see the new houses and flats, private and local authority, which are arising on the cleared sites, giving to the town an image of resurgence from the industrial revolution.

### DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE OF HOUSES

Demolition Contractors acting for the local authority demolished 99 houses, included in 8 contracts, during the year. In addition, 3 properties were demolished by the Brewery Company which owned them.

The choosy occupier who only wants to remove into a particular part of the town when being rehoused by the Council is the main cause of delay in demolishing rows of almost vacant properties, as Council re-lets in the chosen area are often only obtained when someone dies.

Damage to empty houses by vandals, causing much nuisance to the remaining occupiers in the property awaiting to be re-housed, is to be deplored but nothing seems to stop these people. They even break into boarded up premises to rob, damage and steal and in some cases set fire to the property, causing alarm and fright to those people, particularly the elderly, still living in the area.

### NEW HOUSES

During the year, the following new dwellings were erected:

Dwellings privately built for sale .. .. .	151
Dwellings built by the local authority for renting	84

### RENT ACTS

No certificates of Disrepair were issued. The Rent Act 1965 is mainly the concern of the Rent Officer.

## HOUSING ACT 1969 and HOUSING FINANCE ACT, 1972

These Acts allowed landlords, where a house has all the standard amenities and is in a good state of repair, to obtain Qualification Certificates which in turn enable them to approach the Rent Officer with a view to increasing the rent of the property. Alternatively, a combined application to improve the premises to Parker Morris Standards and carry out essential repairs, could result in a Provisional Qualification Certificate being issued.

During the year, 23 applications for Qualification Certificates were received. The premises were inspected to ensure they had all the standard amenities and were in good order. Twentythree specifications of repairs were sent out, 5 certificates were issued and we had 54 outstanding applications at the end of the year.

### IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

The improvement of all the older houses in the town, Council and private, which are not included in the Inspection Programme, is essential if we are to maintain a healthy stock of houses in the town.

A more liberal interpretation of the conditions for giving grants, together with the fact that Dukinfield is in an area where more generous grant aid is given, has resulted in 50 standard grants and 37 improvement grants being given in 1973, against a total of 44 in 1971 and 38 in 1970. It is a great pity that the increased grant is to be reduced to its former level in June, 1974.

If improvement of housing is to be given more impetus, it is essential that the money available be used in areas of housing stress like Dukinfield, instead of being used in areas not affected by the blight of poor housing.

I have remarked in previous years about the division of a bedroom to make a bathroom, resulting in the second bedroom becoming so small that it is only suitable for a child, creating overcrowding if the family increases.

A lot of older houses in the town, noted as suitable for improvement, have very small rooms which limit the internal alteration that can be made.

The bathroom entered from a bedroom is still being allowed as it complies with the Building Regulations. The Regulations have no regard to the nuisance value of such construction, nor of the complaints of mould due to condensation from steam, and smells in the bedrooms adjoining the bathroom.

### IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES (Contd.)

Some of the "improvements" to houses, such as access to bedrooms from so called studies, passages and offices, and staircases leading directly off kitchen and scullery are surely examples of bad arrangement in the present age - but again they are permitted by the Building Regulations.

I feel that when proposals are received to alter or improve a house they should be considered against the premises as a whole and not in piecemeal stages so that the house can be brought up to modern standards, having regard to its age and structure.

### FILTHY AND UNWHOLESOME PREMISES

During the year, it was necessary to take statutory action to have one premise cleaned and disinfected.

### STATUTORY OVERCROWDING

The standard of overcrowding was laid down in the Housing Act, 1936 and it has never been altered to keep in touch with modern living standards. By the 1936 standard, all rooms in a house, other than the kitchen, scullery and bathroom, must be used in assessing the space for sleeping. This is a very, very low standard and should be improved. It was necessary to take statutory action against a family who allowed another family to move in with them and thus caused overcrowding of the premises.

### HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

So far as is known, there are no houses in multiple occupation in the town.

## DRAINAGE

Defective and blocked drains in the new private estates in the town still continue to provide problems, both to the occupier and the department. In a number of cases, bad design and workmanship is the cause of the blockage. When the drainman tries to clear the drains he finds there is no means of access to the drainage section where the blockage has occurred. This is sometimes due to bad design of the drainage layout, but occasionally the builder does not comply, neither is he made to comply, with the deposited plans. Consequently, when drains are blocked the occupier has to excavate (often in a newly laid garden) to open the drain and have it cleared. This difficulty could be avoided if the plans were properly checked for adequate access and the drains laid according to the deposited plans. The contractor usually denies responsibility for the drains even though the blockage occurs within the guarantee time limit.

In the older houses the blockages are usually quickly dealt with, but they do require quite a lot of effort, ingenuity and time before a clearance is achieved. If the drainman is unable to release the blockage by rodding, notices have to be served on either the one or several owners involved, requiring them to engage a contractor to break open the drain and clear it.

Carelessness is often the cause of blockages. A lot of the articles termed "disposable" by the manufacturers are not meant to be disposed of down the drain - sanitary towels, paper towels, dusters, etc. should be put in the refuse bin. Toys, plastic spoons, plastic bags, crisp bags, etc. are often removed from drains and if they are not pushed out when the drain is rodded, they block it again.

Sometimes rodding eyes are being put into drainage systems but they are of little use for this purpose unless they are properly constructed and sited; an inspection chamber is the best means of access to any drain.

The number of blocked gullies, etc. released during the year is as shown below:

Number of blocked gullies released .. ..	130
Number of blocked water closets released .	86
Number of blocked house drains released ..	212

### PAIL AND WASTE WATER CLOSETS

There is only one waste water closet left in the town. The owner of the house has applied for an Improvement Grant and during the works, the waste water closet will be removed.

There are 10 pail closets situated in the rural part of the district, but the agent for the property has submitted plans to improve these properties by installing water closets and septic tanks. If this scheme goes through, 4 of the pail closets will be removed.

### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Insect pests of various types are frequently brought to the attention of the department by householders who do not know what they are and who are worried about the possibility of illness or harm from the insects. All the enquiries are investigated, and treatments undertaken where necessary. Various types of mites are a common cause for complaint - these are usually associated with plaster, or the garden but are often so numerous as to alarm people. They cause no disease or damage but are very unsightly. In addition, cockroaches, bugs, fleas and swarms of wasps and bees have been treated by the use of approved insecticides.

The routine spraying of all premises when the occupants are being rehoused from unfit houses into local authority dwellings, is carried out as a precaution against the transfer of insect pests. Second hand furniture is in some cases the cause of transference of bugs from one property to another.

One hundred and forty four sprayings of various types were carried out during the year.

### PIGEON CONTROL

Complaints continue to arise from the nuisance created by pigeons i.e. insects, noise, bird lime on roofs and window ledges in areas where the birds roost. No treatments were carried out because none of the flocks was very large. Advice was given to people to stop feeding the birds and this reduced the number of pigeons in the areas concerned.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The control of rats and mice in urban communities like our own continues to create problems for the department, particularly when the sight of any rodents upsets the sensibilities of the householder. Poisons and baits are not now so effective as in the past, because mice are becoming resistant to warfarin-based poisons. Alphakil and tracking dusts are now being used extensively for mice control but these poisons are generally only successful in cold premises as Alphakil works on the principle of reducing body temperature. When repeated complaints are received of rats in an area, drain tests are carried out as a matter of routine. Drains are often found to be faulty and in need of repair, to prevent the escape of rats.

Eighteen notices were served on occupiers of premises to repair broken drains where rats had escaped from them. Twelve notices were complied with.

Properties other than sewers	Type of property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	7408	6
2a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	298	-
b. Number infested by (i) rats	69	-
(ii) mice	197	-
3a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	289	-
b. Number infested by (i) rats	6	-
(ii) mice	3	-

### SEWER TREATMENT

As the sewers and drains in most towns are breeding places for rats, all the sewers were baited and treated using fluoroacetamide poison. All the statutory precautions were taken when using this substance. From re-visits carried out, it would appear that the treatment was very successful. More treatments per year would have to be carried out to reduce the number of rats to any appreciable extent but these treatments would require more staff and money.

Once again, the rodent operators of Dukinfield, Ashton under Lyne and Denton co-operated and undertook the treatment of the river banks jointly. In addition, the occupiers of all the piggeries, pens, etc. in the Nelson Street area co-operated in a joint treatment of that area which, with its old shanty type premises, pigeon keeping, overgrown land, old culverts, old drains and waste food provides food, cover and breeding places for rats. It is pleasing to note that clearance of some of the shacks etc. in this area is now taking place. This will reduce the breeding places available.

### CLEAN AIR

After my comments of previous years, it is pleasant to record that the majority of the houses in the Armadale Smoke Control Area have now had their firegrates converted. This is 3 years after the operative date.

The Tame Valley No.16 Smoke Control Order comes into operation on 1st March, 1973. The work of conversions is going ahead satisfactorily. I am pleased that the Council has decided to improve the standard of heating in the Crescent Close bungalows, by putting in gas fired central heating. I trust this will be the first of many areas where improved standards of heating will be installed, instead of just a conversion to basic approved appliances.

Your inspectors are now carrying out the survey for the proposed Chester Avenue (No.17) Smoke Control Area.

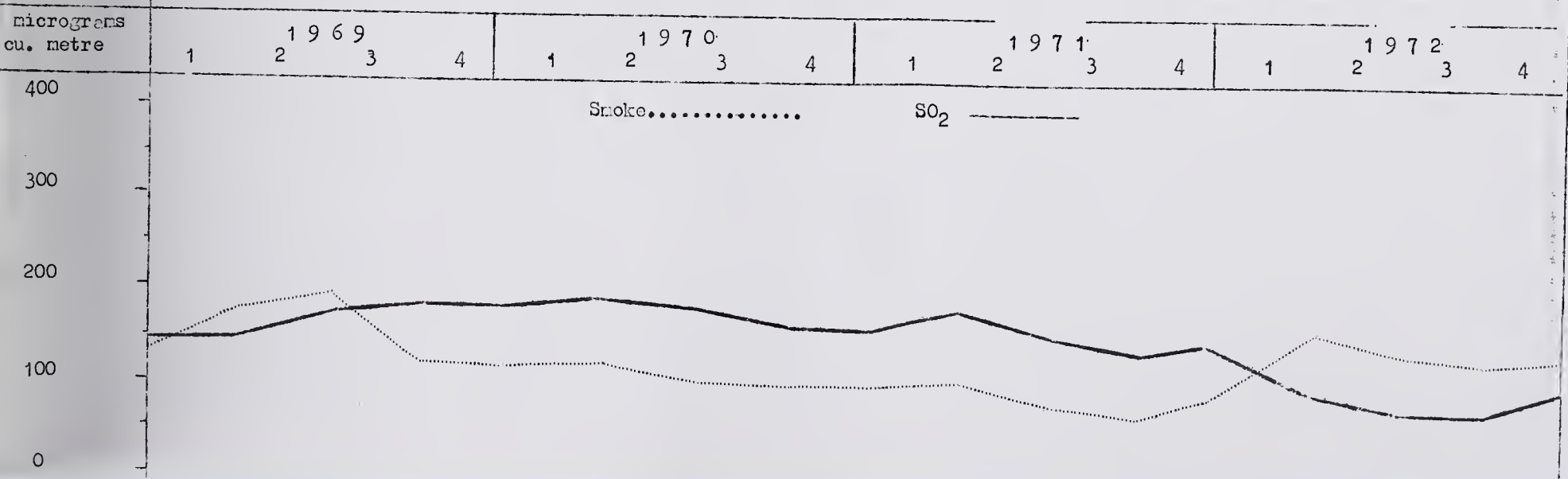
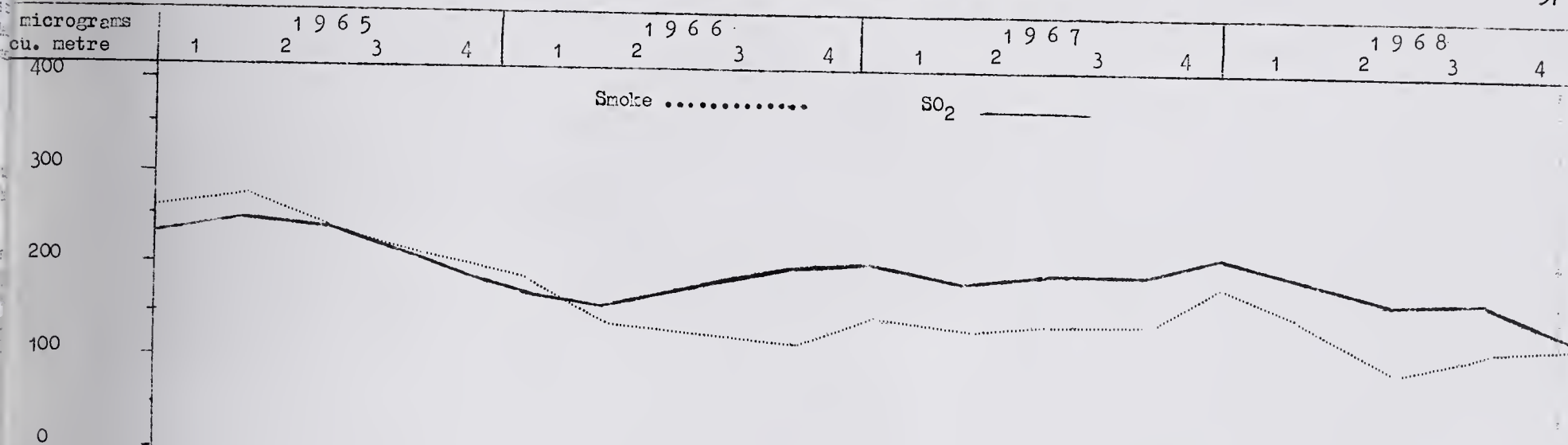
It is interesting to note that, when we started smoke control about 12 years ago, the department had to deal with a lot of complaints about taking the coal fire away from people, and we also had to face Public Inquiries to justify the cause of clean air. With over 68% of the town included in Smoke Control Areas, the public now come and ask when their part of the town is to be smoke controlled. They now appreciate the benefits the clean air programme has given, such as less dirt and sulphur in the air, cleaner clothes and furnishings, no smoggy days, better plant growth, more sunshine and, we believe, better health in future.

When dust arising from factory processes is deposited outside that factory, it can cause pollution of the atmosphere and become a nuisance. Informal action was taken with one firm about the dust they were emitting from their premises and the emission has been reduced.

One letter was sent about burning unauthorised fuel in a Smoke Control Area. Four informal notices were sent about the emission of dark smoke and 9 informal notices were complied with.

# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION -- QUARTERLY MOVING AVERAGE

37





SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

Area	Date Declared	Operative Date	Approx.No.of dwellings in area at 31.12.72
Yew Tree Lane No.1	14.11.60	1. 9.61	645
Matley No.2	14. 8.61	1. 7.62	45
Sandy Lane No.3	14. 8.61	1. 7.62	69
Clarendon Fields No.4	12.11.62	1. 7.64	233
Hough Hill No.5	12.11.62	1.10.63	903
Nicholson Square No.6	8. 2.65	1.12.66 <del>/</del>	288
Dewsnap No.7	13.12.65	1. 6.67 <del>/</del>	594
Armadaile No.8	13. 3.67	1. 7.70 <del>/</del>	915
St. Peter/St.Paul No.9	9. 5.66	1. 3.67	51
Vicarage St. No.10	9. 5.66	1. 3.67	47
Plough St. No.11	9. 5.66	1. 3.67	6
Hall Green No.12	12. 6.67	1. 7.68	19
Oxford Road No.13	13. 5.68	1. 7.69	172
Crescent Road No.14	14. 8.67	1. 9.68	363
Cheetham Hill Rd.No.15	10. 2.69	1.12.69	237
Tame Valley No.16	21. 2.72	1. 3.73 <del>/</del>	280

~~/~~ After postponement.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During this period, food premises were not inspected as often as is desirable, due to shortage of staff because of illness and leaving to take up other posts. It is essential that food producers and manufacturers are constantly reminded of the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act and regulations, which require all who deal in food to observe a good standard of hygiene in the preparation, cooking and selling of it. Some verbal warnings were given and 12 notices were sent. In one case the prosecution of a baker resulted in heavy fines. The necessity for the rotation of stock at food premises was again brought to the notice of shop keepers during routine inspections, to try to ensure that only fresh food is sold. The only sure way that the public will have of knowing that they are purchasing fresh wrapped food is when all of it is stamped with an easily readable date by which it should be eaten.

Unsatisfactory storage of food .. .. .	7
Defects to sanitary accommodation .. .. .	6
Absence of "wash hands" notice in sanitary accommodation..	2
Provision, repair or renewal of wash hand basins . . .	2
Unsuitable state of floors, walls, ceilings .. .. .	13
No first aid box .. .. .	5
Accumulations .. .. .	2
Lack of hot water supply . . . . .	1
Absence of soap, towels and nailbrushes .. .. .	1
Defective sinks .. .. .	1
Rededoration required .. .. .	5
Unsatisfactory equipment .. .. .	7
Animals in food room .. .. .	1
Smoking in food room .. .. .	2
Miscellaneous defects .. .. .	1

## ICE CREAM

All the ice cream sold from premises in the town is of the prepacked variety and only the older established ice cream firms with vans dispense unwrapped ice cream.

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 at the end of 1972 was 36, a reduction of 6 on the previous year.

## TRAVELLING SALES VANS

These vans are inspected under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970, made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The standard has improved over the years but some traders do not keep their vans up to the standard required and a letter had to be sent to one owner warning him of contravention of the regulations. Another fault is the failure to display the name and address of the owner on the side of the van.

## INSPECTION OF CANNED AND OTHER FOOD

The inspection of canned and other foods is carried out at the shop or warehouses by your Inspectors, to ascertain whether or not the food is fit for human consumption. During the year, one of the two large food wholesalers closed down.

The undermentioned unsound food, with the exception of slaughterhouse meat, was surrendered to the department after inspection and taken to the tip and buried.

	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Meat at slaughterhouse .. .. .	7	6	101
Canned meats .. .. .			31
Other canned foods .. .. .		8	81
Fresh fish .. .. .			6
Meat at retail shops . .. .			25
Total	7	16	20

## FACTORY AND SCHOOL CANTEENS

These continue to be inspected by your Inspectors and generally, are found to maintain a high standard. It is pleasing to note that all the new schools have their own canteens, so that we now have twelve school canteens and it is hoped that the near future will see the old wartime constructed canteens taken out of use. It is still possible to find constructional faults in the canteens - for example, incomplete walls to W.C. intervening ventilation spaces which consequently ventilate directly into the canteens. Also, appliances are sometimes incorrectly connected to the drain resulting in rats gaining access to the premises. Letters were sent asking for the faults to be rectified.

## LICENSED PREMISES

There are 20 licensed premises and 13 premises licensed either as Clubs or places where liquor is consumed occasionally. All these premises are inspected at least once per year when a report on the conditions found, together with a list of defects, is made to the Licensing Magistrates. Two of the Clubs in the town, which were in a run down condition, have been demolished and new premises erected. One old public house was gutted and modernised.

When plans for alterations to licensed premises are sent to the department the attention of the architect is always drawn to the desirability of having suitable and sufficient catering facilities for the licensed part of the premises. Often the licensee wants to start catering and because he has no public catering facilities, he has to be told he cannot use his private kitchen, because of the risk of food infection.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There is 1 private slaughterhouse in the town, which was erected in 1960. The slaughterhouse is generally kept in a satisfactory state and has been painted during the year.

Letters have been sent to the slaughterhouse owners, and also to contractors who supply and are supplied by the slaughterhouse, about contraventions of the act and regulations. These letters referred to the transport of meat and offal at times in such a way as to risk contamination of the products being conveyed.

### TRAINING OF STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Student public health inspectors from various other local authorities come to the slaughterhouse to receive practical training in meat inspection, from your public health inspectors.

### CONDEMNED MEAT (STERILIZATION) REGULATIONS, 1969

All condemned meat and offal is sold to a firm outside the Borough and is removed in a sealed container marked as "unfit for human consumption". On a number of occasions it was necessary to draw the attention of the firm to the requirements of this regulation.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

One of the provisions of this act forbids the slaughtering of food animals by any person not being the holder of a licence. Eighteen men hold such licences and one youth is under training as a slaughterman.

### SLAUGHTER OF POULTRY ACT, 1967

There are no premises within the borough used for the slaughter of poultry.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963 and 1966

The carcasses and offal of all animals slaughtered were inspected in accordance with the regulations. The main reasons for condemnation were as follows.

Abscesses	-	3,291
Actinomycosis	-	319
C. Bovis	-	295
Hydronephrosis	-	93
Nephritis	-	104
Parasites	-	7,873
Pericarditis	-	191
Peritonitis	-	282
Pleurisy	-	249
Pneumonia	-	62
Hydatid Cysts	-	5
Telangiectasis	-	2,904
Tuberculosis	-	102
Trauma	-	20
Tumours	-	25
Other diseases	-	638
		<hr/>
Total:		16,453 lbs.
		<hr/>

The throughput for the year was as follows:-

Year	Units Inspected*
1958	140,000
1959	153,000
1960	164,000
1961	200,000
1962	188,000
1963	162,000
1964	164,000
1965	148,000
1966	155,000
1967	136,000
1968	110,000
1969	89,000
1970	144,000
1971	128,000
1972	116,000

\* Based on the Unit Rate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as follows:      Bovines - 10 units; Calves - 3 units;  
    Pigs - 3 units; Sheep and Lambs - 2 units.

MEAT INSPECTIONCarcases and offal inspected

Number killed and inspected
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis
TUBERCULOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
<u>Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration</u>
Generalised and totally condemned

MEAT INSPECTIONand condemned in whole or in part

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
5,406	1,964	-	19,214	1,320
1	1	-	1	1
952	365	-	825	129
17.6%	18.7%	-	4.3%	9.8%
-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	2
0.02%	-	-	-	0.15%
7	-	-	60	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

I am indebted to Mr. W.K. Nattrass, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Cheshire County Council for supplying the following information.

Samples submitted to the Public Analyst	No. of samples obtained	Number reported against
Cheese	1	
Coffee Instant	1	
Confectionery Eccles Cakes	1	
Corned Beef	1	
Corned Mutton (Comp)	1	1
Cranberry sauce	1	
Cream Sterilized	1	
Dripping	1	
Eggs	1	
Filling apple pie	1	
Fruit Loaf	1	
Gleimpee Cough Treatment	1	
Grapes in Syrup	1	
Gravy Browning	1	
Indian Brandee	1	
Jelly	1	
Jelly Jiffi	1	
Lamb dinner	1	
Lard	1	
Melon	1	
Milks	35	
Oil Cooking	1	
Pickles mixed	1	
Potato instant	1	
Potatoes new	1	
Pudding meat	1	
Pudding Yorkshire	1	
Sausage Formal	1	
Slincea sweetening	1	
Soft Drinks: Dandelion & Burdock (Comp)	1	
Soft Drinks: Lime Cordial & Lager	1	
Soft Drinks: Pineapple	1	
Soup	1	
Tomatoes Italian	1	
Tomato Puree	1	
Whisky	1	
Yeast dried	1	
Total	71	1

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (CONT'D)Particulars of food complaints from private purchasers

Samples	Remarks
Corned mutton containing discoloured areas which consisted of dried blood. Starch was absent.	Manufacturer cautioned
Dandelion & Burdock	Sample genuine No action taken

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1948Hairdressers and Barbers

Premises used for hairdressing are required to be registered. The premises and equipment used therein must comply with the byelaws which require the provision and use of hygienic equipment and a good standard of practice. One notice was complied with during the year. Generally, these premises have a very good standard of hygiene.

There are 23 registered hairdressers and barbers in the town.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

There are now 185 shops within the Borough, as against 190 in 1971 and 304 in 1964. The corner shops are decreasing in number as they are not now a viable proposition.

Sunday opening of some shops causes confusion. Not all shopkeepers realise that only certain shops selling only a limited range of goods, may open on Sundays. Shops belonging to members of the Jewish faith are permitted to trade on Sundays but they close on Saturdays. The high overheads in modern shops and the desire to give service and make money at the same time cause some shopkeepers to open and when the department, on receiving complaints, has to enforce the law and make these shops close, illfeeling arises. This could be avoided if the law were amended to permit Sunday opening where a shop keeper wishes to open, with safeguards for staff welfare, and time off.

It is not generally realised that the Criminal Justice Act of 1972 has increased the penalties for Sunday trading to a maximum fine of £200.

Below is a list of the shops in the Borough.

Bakers and confectioners .. .. .	13
Butchers and pork butchers . . . . .	10
Grocers and general mixed .. .. .	38
Greengrocers .. .. .	8
Greengrocers/fishmongers .. .. .	1
Fishmongers .. .. .	1
Fish Friers, Barbeque .. .. .	10
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream .. .. .	9
Chemists, non-dispensing chemists and herbalists ..	4
Snack bars and cafes .. .. .	2
Newsagents, stationers, fancy goods .. .. .	5
Drapers and outfitters . . . . .	9
Hairdressers and barbers .. .. .	23
Boot and shoe repairers .. .. .	2
Furniture, furnishings, second hand goods, etc. ..	5
Radio, electrical goods, motor and cycle repairs ..	5
Florists .. .. .	2
Hardware, plumbers', painters', woodworkers' and decorators' requisites .. .. .	13
Coal, travel and other agencies .. .. .	4
Betting shops .. .. .	3
Launderettes and laundries . . . . .	4
Other shops .. .. .	14
Total:	<hr/> 185 <hr/>

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of factories in the town is now 115, mainly because of the subletting of parts of the old railway and cotton mill premises. The new factories arising in the recently created industrial areas of the town usually give better conditions for the persons working therein. Three notices were served for defective sanitary accommodation and 14 notices were complied with.

The number of outworkers notified by other authorities as working in the town was 4. All houses where outwork is carried out are inspected and attention is drawn to the conditions to be complied with so that the standards of the Factories Act are observed in the home. One notice was served for the re-positioning of an industrial sewing machine which was causing a vibration nuisance in the neighbouring house.

There were no outworkers notified by firms in this Borough.

	No. on register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L. Auth	2	-	-	Occupiers prosecuted NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which sec.7 is to be enforced by Local Authority	107	19	3	
(iii) Other premises in which sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	6	-		

Cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which defects			
	were found	were remedied	were referred to HMI	by HMI
Want of cleanliness				
Unreasonable temperature				
Overcrowding				
Inadequate ventilation				
Ineffective drainage of floors				
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) insufficient				
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	14		3
(c) not separate				
Other offences	1	1		1
No occupier was prosecuted during the year				

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The health, welfare and safety of workers in offices, shops, catering establishments, railway premises and fuel depots is protected by the provisions of the above Act, and regulations made under it. The Act follows the pattern of the Factories Act and includes provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, drinking water, safety of machinery, lifts and hoists, fire prevention, first aid facilities and notification of accidents.

An employer is required to notify the local authority on the prescribed form, of his intention to employ labour. Premises registered for the first time this year were 3, compared with 9 in 1971 and there was a reduction in the number of premises on the register, from 77 in 1970 to 71 in 1972. There were 33 general inspections carried out during the year.

The contraventions found on these visits were less than in previous years, probably because the provisions of the Act are becoming more generally known. All the contraventions were of a minor nature and in no case was it necessary to take any statutory action.

No accidents of any kind were notified.

Analysis of Contraventions

Section of Act		Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness	-
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	2
7	Ventilation	-
8	Lighting	-
9	Sanitary Conveniences	-
10	Washing facilities	-
11	Supply of drinking water	-
12	Clothing accommodation	-
13	Sitting facilities	-
14	Seats (Sedentary workers)	-
15	Eating facilities	-
16	Floors, passages and stairs	1
17	Fencing, exposed parts of machinery	-
18	Protection of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
24	First Aid, general provisions	-
50	No Abstract of the Act displayed	2
	Other matters	2

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 (Contd.)

A. Registration and general inspections

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	19	5
Retail shops	1	33	14
Wholesale shops and warehouses	-	6	1
Catering establishments open to the public: canteens	-	13	13
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	71	33

B. Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises:

33

C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	93
Retail shops	83
Wholesale departments, warehouses	56
Catering establishments open to the public and canteens	44
Fuel storage depots	-
Males: 126. Females: 150	Total 276

D. Exemptions - NIL

E. Prosecutions - NIL

F. Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under sec.52 (1) or (5) of the Act	3
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	None

### WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

The attention of the Department still continues to be drawn to elderly people who lose interest in themselves and their surroundings and consequently become dirty. All are visited and if any help can be given by this department this is done, otherwise the cases are passed over to the Social Services Department for action by them. The Health Department has the power to require people to cleanse themselves and the premises they occupy, if necessary, and with the help of all departments and the voluntary organisations, many people are able to continue residing cleanly in their own home.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1950

It was not necessary to undertake the burial of any persons under the provisions of section 50 of this Act.

### PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

One place of entertainment closed during the year but it is expected this closure will be only temporary as these premises have been closed before. The closure leaves 2 places of entertainment on the register.

Inspections are undertaken to ensure that the premises comply with the Public Health, Food and Drugs, and Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Acts. Only informal action was necessary.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

#### Public Health Act, 1936. Section 107

The last registered offensive trade in the town has now closed down, the building has been demolished and the site levelled.

### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Scrap metal dealers are required to be registered with the local authority under this Act. There are 8 such dealers registered and of these, one was registered in 1972. The general requirement of the Act is that they must keep records of all business transactions.

### PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS

There are now 29 premises licensed to store petroleum spirit and/or petroleum mixtures within the Borough. The greatest difficulty is still experienced in getting licence holders to renew licences, even when they are given adequate time and reminders.

The Home Office Code of Practice is the standard embodied in our conditions of licence and generally a satisfactory standard of storage has been maintained. Seventeen informal notices were served for defects requiring attention and 19 were complied with.

Disused petroleum tanks continue to be a problem. During the year, 10 notices were served requiring petroleum tanks to be made safe by removal or filling with cement, and 8 notices were complied with.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Anthrax Order 1938  
Swine Fever Order 1963  
Fowl Pest Order 1936  
Foot and Mouth Disease Orders

There was nothing to report in 1972.

### SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE ORDER, 1972

During the year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food made Foot-and-Mouth Disease Orders on certain piggeries due to an infection which was later found to be an imported disease not seen in this country before. The symptoms of the disease were similar to those of foot-and-mouth disease but it was, in fact, Swine Vesicular Disease, and only swine are affected. The Swine Vesicular Disease Order 1972, became operative on 15th December 1972, thereby rendering the disease notifiable and imposing conditions and restrictions on movements of swine similar to those applying when outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease occur.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967Uncontrolled Tipping and Dumping

One formal notice and 16 informal notices were served on persons found to have dumped material on sites in the town. Three statutory notices and 17 informal notices were complied with.

The more rural parts of the town seem to suffer particularly from this distasteful practice. It is peculiar that people will travel considerable distances in a car in order to dump articles, rather than make use of the removal services provided.

Posters, exhibitions and television advertising seem to have little effect on the litter lout and even the risk of a heavy fine does not deter the do-it-yourself builders who, along with others, dump their waste at the road side.

The Cleansing Department regularly clears sites in the town but all this work is at the cost of time and money to the ratepayers which could otherwise be spent on providing better services.

ABANDONED VEHICLES

The number of abandoned cars continues to increase. Fifty two notices were served. Twentyfour vehicles were removed by the owners and the department gave orders to have 6 others towed away for destruction.

When people abandon vehicles they do not, I am sure, realise the expense to which they put themselves. If ownership of a vehicle is traced then the owner has to pay storage and destruction charges, whereas if cars are surrendered voluntarily to the Cleansing Department, and the Log Book is handed over at the same time, no charge is made.

It is surprising how many people sell a car to a person not known to them, without obtaining a receipt for the sale and without notifying the Licensing Authority of the change of ownership. Consequently, when we serve a notice on the last known owner, with all that implies, they are annoyed.

The danger to children is never considered by those who abandon vehicles.

## REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

### Refuse Collection

It is pleasant to record that, despite all the slum clearance, redevelopment and rebuilding which is going on in all parts of the town, we have maintained a weekly collection of refuse, except for periods immediately after statutory holidays. The employees of the department are to be congratulated on the way they have accepted all these changes, particularly as they have usually entailed more steps and ramps in the flats, difficult access because of steps, slopes and garages on the hilly parts of the town. In inclement weather, these latter areas are particularly difficult to work in.

The most common complaint, that of the unemptied dustbin, often arises because access to the bin is blocked either by a locked gate or garage door, or a car or cars parked on the drive. Letters were sent on a number of occasions requesting access to the refuse bins and all these requests were complied with.

The type of refuse we pick up to-day has materially changed since I took charge of the refuse collection and disposal services of the Borough. In those days, refuse was mainly ash, clinker and putrescible material. To-day it is mainly cardboard, paper and putrescible matter and plastics, making perhaps for lighter bins for the men to lift but creating a need, quite often, for an extra bin because of the additional bulk of the refuse.

### VEHICLES

From November 1973, the cleansing vehicles have to comply with all the requirements of the Ministry of Transport's Testing and Plating Regulations (from which they have previously been exempt). This means that more stringent conditions of repair and maintenance will have to apply to refuse collection vehicles, though this may seem unfair because of the wear and tear on tyres due to curbing and the damage incurred when travelling over the tip surface. These difficulties are something that ordinary vehicles do not have to contend with, but as the vehicle travels on the road and is subject to all the other normal conditions that apply to other vehicles, so they must be maintained at a very good standard to prevent breakdown and accidents. It is therefore as well that the journey across the tip is shorter than previously as we now enter the tip via Hyde. Even so, damage to tyres is still a major problem. Also some drivers have little pride in the vehicles they drive and do not always report damage caused to vehicles to the foreman or the mechanic.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)Refuse Collection Vehicles

During the year, the department had the following vehicles in service.

Vehicle	Type of vehicle	Capacity	Date purchased and cost	Depreciation
7724 NA	Karrier Dual Tip rear loading refuse collection vehicle	18 cubic yards	May 1960 £2,100	1968
415 WMA	Weatherill Hydraulic Shovel	-	June 1962 £1,958	1967
HLG 103C	Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and aft tipper	20 cubic yards	February 1965 £3,190	1973
WTU 758E	Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and aft tipper	20 cubic yards	June 1967 £3,530	1975
5099 NA	Gibson Pendulum refuse collection vehicle	18 cubic yards	May 1967 £100	-
ELG 992F	Bristol Mark II Taurus Loader	-	March 1968 £3,610	1973
NMA 991H	Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic	35 cubic yards	December 1969 £5,095	1977
JTU 304L	Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic	35 cubic yards	August 1972 £6,538	1980

## REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)

### Depot

During the year, the department moved to modern premises in Globe Square, which had previously been used as a car repair workshop. The old cleansing Depot in Charles Street was built in 1873 for the horse and cart era and it is amazing that the department was able to function so long in such premises.

Whilst the new depot is not perfect, it is infinitely better than anything that we had before. The mechanics have decent, warm working conditions and there is space for repairing, maintaining and storing vehicles and plant. There are all the usual offices for the men. They are able to have meals and to have a wash etc. before going home at the end of the day's work. When the Works Department have completed one or two alterations, it will be a very good depot.

### Provision of dustbins

The bin replacement scheme continues to operate satisfactorily. Bins are charged against the general rate fund. To standardise within the forthcoming area of Tameside, plastic bins of standard type are to replace the heavy galvanised bins at present in use, as and when these need replacing.

During the year, 469 bins were issued. Eightyeight were sold and 381 delivered to private householders as replacements.

### Refuse Disposal

Disposal during this period has been partly carried out at the Charles Street tip, which at the time of writing this report, has been included in the Tame Valley Improvement Area. The site has been landscaped and grassed and the whole area has become a very pleasant amenity plot, which people can use and enjoy.

For the remainder of the time, disposal has been carried out at Dunkirk Lane but difficulties are still being encountered due to lack of covering material. Also tatters gain access to the tip and set the material on fire. The Fire Brigade is reluctant to go to the tip to extinguish these fires.

### Refuse Treatment

No further discussions have taken place but it is envisaged that, with local government re-organisation, disposal will be carried out by the new County Councils. This should lead to more plants being provided to dispose of the increasing quantities of burnable refuse now being produced. Suitable tipping space in the area is almost exhausted.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)

Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972

The uncontrolled tipping of poisonous and hazardous wastes in various parts of the country aroused public opinion and subsequently, the above Act and regulations came into force. In it, there are provisions requiring the notification to the local authority of the nature and quantities of the material to be deposited and the place of its disposal. It is an offence to deposit poisonous or hazardous waste without the consent of the authority in whose area the tip is situated. Little poisonous waste is received at our tip.

During the year, a national survey of all tips was carried out by the Department of the Environment. This survey included information on the hydrological and environmental conditions on the tip, to prevent pollution of water supplies or the environment when dangerous or hazardous materials have to be disposed of. To a great extent, this Act has reduced a lot of the fly tipping by unscrupulous drivers employed by private firms who undertake industrial refuse disposal.

Salvage

The slump in the economy continues to be reflected in the lowered demand for waste paper and other salvageable materials. There has been a decrease in the amount of salvage collected and the price received for it.

The comparative tonnage and price of materials salvaged during the last two years are as follows:

	Year ending 31.12.71		Year ending 31.12.72	
	Kilos	£.	Kilos	£.
Waste paper	114642	1,550	111440	1,291
Metals	1127	14	204	7
Textiles and others	-	5	-	9

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)Salvage Bonus Scheme

The amount raised by the sale of salvage between 1956 and 1972 was £19,162 and the bonus paid during those years amounted to £4,501. The income from the sale of salvage during 1972 was £1,308 and £241 was paid out in bonus.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bonus paid</u> <u>£</u>
1956	325
1957	326
1958	255
1959	205
1960	211
1961	201
1962	265
1963	242
1964	227
1965	320
1966	292
1967	228
1968	246
1969	258
1970	345
1971	314
1972	241

Trade Refuse

In the main, trade refuse is collected from the smaller shops and factories. They are allowed 2 free bins weekly, any other bins are charged at 5p per bin. The income from this service during 1972 was approximately £352. The service is appreciated by the smaller factories but some dismay has been caused when, because of their expansion, we have had to ask certain factories to make alternative arrangements for refuse collection, as the quantity of refuse produced by them has become too much for our small staff to collect.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Contd.)Collection of furniture and bulky refuse

The demand for this service continues to increase. There is sometimes difficulty in maintaining the collection on a regular basis, particularly when there is inclement weather or staff shortages due to holidays and sickness. Some of the public seem to feel the department has an endless supply of obliging men and vehicles who will rush out immediately to pick up discards. In this present age, this is not so. Even this service, however good, does not deter the chronic litter lout.

The number of requests for the service was 436, against 326 in 1971.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967

The Charles Street Depot was open for the reception of refuse during working hours and on Saturday mornings until 11 a.m. This facility was appreciated by rate payers who wished to dispose of their bulky refuse themselves. The department has cleared various sites in the town from time to time.

Staff

Your staff, both in the administrative and outside departments are to be congratulated on the way they have carried out their work during the year. The stability of manpower and the cheerful way the work is executed results in very few complaints, especially when one thinks that these men are the only Corporation employees who visit every house and most other premises in the borough once per week, every week of the year. They would be supermen indeed if we had no complaints at all about the service.

The turnover of manpower was low, except for the casual labour taken on during the summer months and during periods of excessive sickness.

## STAFF

Divisional Health Office,  
Stamford Street,  
Stalybridge.

Divisional Medical Officer - Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M. D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical - J.B. Hinchliffe, M.B., Ch.B.,  
Officers - A.N. Edmondson, M.B., Ch.B.,

Divisional Administrative - A. Clough, M.I.A.M., A.R.S.H., L.I.S.W.  
Assistant

Clerical Assistants - Miss J. Norton  
Mrs. A. Frith  
Mrs. E. Brooks  
Mrs. M. Neary  
Mrs. D.N. Marsden  
Mrs. B. Roberts  
Mrs. J. Smith  
Mrs. A. Bickerton

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Health Visitors (Stalybridge) - Miss D.H. Garner  
Mrs. DaCaCodia  
Mrs. J. Freeman

(Dukinfield) - Mrs. M. Knowles  
Miss J. Houghton  
Mrs. A. Ring

District Nurses (Stalybridge) - Mr. S. Steels (Senior)  
Mrs. A.R. Porter  
Mrs. G. Gregson  
Mrs. J.A. Roylance

(Dukinfield) - Miss O. Morton  
Mrs. H.M. Johnson  
Mrs. B. Sunderland

Midwives (Stalybridge) - Miss H. Sowerbutts  
Mrs. Leatherbarrow  
Mrs. N. Brereton

(Dukinfield) - Miss L. Bradley  
Miss L. O'Hara  
Mrs. C. Lawton

Nurses - Mrs. B. Redfern  
Mrs. M. Wood

Physiotherapists

- Mrs. W.R. White
- Mrs. M. Done

Dental Surgeons

- Mrs. J.K. Stewart, L.D.S.
- Mr. McConnell, L.D.S.

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon

- W.S. Furniss, M.B., Ch.B.,

Orthopaedic Surgeons

- V.H. Wheble, B.M., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
- C.M. Dransfield, F.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Physician

- P.B. Woolley, M.B., M.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon

- O.T. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.

Consultant Child Psychiatrist

- J.I. Strelau, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

General Practitioners attending  
Welfare Centres on a sessional  
basis

- D. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.
- J. Holme, M.B. Ch.B.

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The four Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows:-

### Dukinfield

- King Street, Dukinfield
- Dewsnap Lane, Dukinfield

### Stalybridge

- Stamford Street, Stalybridge
- Milton Avenue, Millbrook

Sessions are held as follows:-

### King Street

- Wednesday afternoon

### Dewsnap Lane

- Thursday afternoon

### Millbrook

- Monday afternoon

### Stamford Street

- Friday morning and Wednesday afternoon.

The following table indicates the total births in the Division during 1972.

TABLE A

	<u>LIVEBIRTHS</u>	<u>STILLBORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TRANSFER IN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Stalybridge	413	4	417	86	503
Dukinfield	302	3	305	43	348
	715	7	722	129	851

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

			<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
No. of sessions held	...	...	88	88
No. of new cases	...	...	146	152
No. of attendances	...	...	520	543

WELFARE FOODS

There was a decrease in the sale of all welfare foods. Orange juice and cod liver oil issues being withdrawn during 1971 and replaced by vitamin drops, sales continued until all stocks of food were issued.

TABLE B

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
National Dried Milk	7101	6033	3985	2316	1776	1101	1946
Cod Liver Oil	529	430	443	476	385	158	-
Orange Juice	5872	6084	7207	6724	6206	6490	1779
A & D Tablets	382	426	304	367	378	424	271
Vitamin Drops	-	-	-	-	-	724	1603

TABLE C

No. of children who attended born	MARCH QTR.				JUNE QTR.				SEPT. QTR.				DEC. QTR.			
	K/S	D/L	M/B	S/B	K/S	D/L	M/B	S/B	K/S	D/L	M/B	S/B	K/S	D/L	M/B	S/B
Current year	42	74	49	91	51	64	20	80	41	48	23	66	35	51	13	61
Subsequent	165	137	25	125	158	215	112	374	204	252	150	522	182	301	172	427
First	34	26	36	120	5	40	8	24	2	12	1	9	12	2	7	27
Previous 3 years	146	217	177	379	144	155	207	346	119	138	132	220	83	91	94	81
First	12	35	14	66	2	45	7	27	7	40	6	28	2	12	3	23
Subsequent	70	82	60	58	91	58	67	156	69	63	58	98	76	95	78	112
No. seen by Doctor	86	117	134	248	90	153	122	227	82	168	124	236	52	89	124	214
No. who attended by appointment for D.F.E.	59	122	66	200	69	161	55	193	92	175	56	240	145	278	68	283
No. given appointment for D.F.E. who did not attend	35	46	26	95	24	78	20	107	26	67	36	122	49	74	37	123
No. of children referred elsewhere	4	17	5	12	1	14	7	14	5	21	8	11	5	22	6	22
Sessions attended by Medical Officer	12	10	10	21	12	11	9	24	8	9	10	23	8	11	14	23
Paid sessionally - G.P.	12	-	-	-	12	-	2	2	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Other	-	10	10	21	-	11	7	22	-	9	10	23	-	11	14	23
H.V. only	4	12	1	6	2	18	1	4	7	22	3	8	12	22	-	8

## SPECIALISTS CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialists clinics where cases can be referred for consultant opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

			<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>Ear, Nose &amp; Throat (under 5 years)</u>				
New cases	...	...	6	6
Total attendances	...	...	11	7

### Orthopaedic Clinics

New cases	...	...	60	153
Total attendances	...	...	176	579

# VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1972

TABLE D - Completed Primary Courses

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total	
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965 - 68		At Clinics	By G.P's.
Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple DTP	-	3	16	-	4	1	4	20
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	-	3	16	-	4	1	4	20
Measles	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	7
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	196	194	2

TABLE E - Reinforcing Doses

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total	
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965 - 68		At Clinics	G.P's.
Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple DTP	-	-	1	-	9	5	-	15
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	-	-	567	-	567	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin	-	-	1	-	575	5	566	15

## Cervical Cytology

The following are the figures for the years work. I would draw your attention to the fact that five positive smears were discovered, the same number as in 1971, and treatment arranged through the patients own general practitioner.

No. of Clinic sessions in clinics .....	37
No. of Clinic sessions in factories .....	6
No. of patients .....	583
Total attendances .....	583
No. with some abnormality .....	35
No. of positive smears .....	5

TABLE H

### Attendance by Social Class

Social Class	Number attending	Percentage of total	No. Positive
I	2	.3	-
II	27	4.6	-
III	379	65.0	2
IV	103	10.7	2
V	12	2.05	-
Others	60	1.02	1

## Chiropody Service

The Chiropody service continues to expand. During the year 6,596 treatments were given, many of them domiciliary, to 1201 patients.

TABLE I.

Place of treatment	Over 65				Handicapped			
	No. of patients		No. of treatments		No. of patients		No. of treatments	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Chiropodists Surgery	409	215	2378	1030	8	8	38	37
Home of patient	555	-	3083	-	6	-	30	-

\* P Private chiropodist  
C County chiropodist

Number of treatments for which County Council paid full fees	6475
Number of treatments for which County Council paid part fees	121
Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees	1179
Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees	22
Number of treatments given to school children for verrucae	1224

## Nursing Requisites

The following items of nursing equipment have been loaned from the Divisional Health Office, Stalybridge:-

2 Zimmer hoist	4 sets elbow crutches
21 Air Rings	11 bed cradles
65 Urinals	41 back rests
62 Bed Pans	7 feeding cups
34 Wheel Chairs	33 commodes
41 Tripod walking aids	33 rubber sheets
2 Ripple beds	4 bed boards
2 Bed tables	1 lifting pole

Incontinence pads continue to be the main demand and prove to be a most useful nursing aid. From time to time special articles are requested by medical practitioners and district nurses, such as protective pants with interliners for ambulant patients and urine drainage bags for patients with in-lying catheters.

District nurses and midwives continue to be supplied with pre-packed sterilised equipment, disposable syringes and needles, dressing packs, catheters, disposable caps etc.

#### Convalescent Home Treatment

Arrangements are in operation with five homes, two at St. Annes-on-Sea, one at Marple, one at Buxton and one for men at Llanfairfechan. 3 patients were admitted during the year.



